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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/776,071	02/01/2001	Babak Rezvani	COR185-150117-11	9429
21831	7590	08/25/2004	EXAMINER	
STEINBERG & RASKIN, P.C. 1140 AVENUE OF THE AMERICAS, 15th FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10036-5803			APPIAH, CHARLES NANA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2686	

DATE MAILED: 08/25/2004

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/776,071

Applicant(s)

REZVANI ET AL.

Examiner

Charles Appiah

Art Unit

2686

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 10 June 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-77 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) 41-51, 72 and 73 is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-19, 31-40, 52-62, 66, 68-71, 74-77 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 20-30, 60, 63-65 and 67 is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

## Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Election/Restrictions***

1. Applicant's election without traverse of claims 1-40, 52-71 and 74-77 in the reply filed on 10 June 2004 is acknowledged.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112***

2. Claim 64 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

The recitation of the limitation "the first signature transmission" lack prior antecedent basis in claim 64.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

4. Claims 1, 4, 5, 8, 14-19, 40, 52, 54-58, 59, 61, 62, 71, 74, 75, 76 and 77 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by **Cohen (6,198,408)**.

Regarding claims 1, 52, 74 and 75, Cohen discloses a method and a system for registering and authenticating a wireless device comprising the steps of (see Figs. 1A, 3A, 3B, 4-7):

providing a controller having a discovery mode and an operating mode, in the discovery mode the controller is capable of registering wireless devices (see col. 3, lines 50-54, col. 4, lines 54-64), in the operating mode the controller is capable of receiving transmissions from a wireless device that has been registered (see col. 5, lines 18-22), providing a wireless device which is capable of communicating wirelessly with the controller, the wireless device having an actuator for initiating at least one transmission of registration data, the registration data containing a unique token for verifying the identity of the wireless control device (see col. 5, lines 28-38); placing the controller into the discovery mode (see col. 5, lines 62 to col. 6, line 3); actuating the actuator of the wireless device to wirelessly transmit the registration data from the wireless device to the controller; and returning to the operational mode of the controller, whereby the wireless device is registered with the controller (see col. 6, lines 3-10).

Regarding claims 4 and 54, Cohen further discloses wherein the wireless device further comprises an IR transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving IR transmissions from the wireless device (see col. 3, lines 59-64).

Regarding claims 5 and 55, Cohen further discloses wherein in the discovery mode the wireless device transmits the registration data via the IR transmitter to the controller (see col. 3, lines 52-58).

Regarding claims 8 and 56, Cohen further discloses wherein the actuator of the wireless device comprises a mechanical control, an electrical control, a software control, a physical control, a tactile control, or an audible control (see Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 40-64).

Regarding claim 14, Cohen further discloses wherein the controller returns to the operational mode automatically after at least one wireless device has been successfully registered (see col. 6, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 15, Cohen further discloses wherein the controller returns to the operational mode automatically after a preselected time interval (see col. 6, lines 14-29).

Regarding claim 16, Cohen further discloses wherein the controller includes an actuator for switching between the operational mode and the discovery mode (see col. 3, lines 50-58).

Regarding claim 17, Cohen further discloses wherein the actuator of the wireless device comprises a mechanical control, an electrical control, a software control, a physical control, a tactile control, or an audible control (see Fig. 2, col. 3, lines 40-64).

Regarding claim 40, Cohen further discloses wherein the data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device includes parameters, device descriptors, and rules associated with the operation of the wireless device (see col. 6, lines 14-44).

Regarding claim 57, Cohen inherently discloses, wherein the wireless device is a wireless sensor having a sensor front end for receiving event data (see Figs 1A-1B).

Regarding claim 58, Cohen further discloses, wherein the wireless sensor includes a non-volatile storage device for storing a serial number associated with the sensor (see col. 4, lines 54-59).

Regarding claim 59, Cohen further discloses wherein the serial number forms a part of the registration data (see col. 3, lines 49-55).

Regarding claims 18, 19, 61 and 62 Cohen further discloses the at least one transmission of registration data comprises a plurality of sequential transmissions wherein one of the transmissions comprises a serial number for identifying the wireless device (see col. 5, lines 18-40).

Regarding claim 71, Cohen further discloses wherein the data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device includes parameters, device descriptors, and rules associated with the operation of the wireless device (see col. 5, lines 18-35).

Regarding claims 76 and 77 Cohen further discloses wherein the registration data contains data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device (see col. 3, lines 50-58).

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

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6. Claims 2, 3, 7, 9-13, 38, 39,53, 54, and 55 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen as applied to claims 1 and further in view of Salazar et al. (5,802,467).

Regarding claims 2, 3 and 53, Cohen fails to explicitly teach wherein the wireless device comprises an RF transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving RF transmissions from the wireless device.

Salazar discloses an interactive microprocessor-based wireless communication device that includes RF transmission and reception as well as infrared capabilities (see Fig. 1b, abstract).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to combine the multiple communication mode system of Salazar with Cohen's remote control system in order to provide two-way wireless communication for communicating directly with an appliance or apparatus using a unified wireless command as taught by Salazar.

Regarding claim 6, Cohen further discloses, wherein the wireless device further comprises an IR transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving IR transmissions from the wireless device (see col. 3, lines 59-64).

Regarding claim 7, Cohen further discloses wherein in the discovery mode the wireless device transmits the registration data via the IR transmitter to the controller (see col. 3, lines 46-64).

Regarding claim 9, Cohen inherently discloses, wherein the wireless device is a wireless sensor having a sensor front end for receiving event data (see Figs 1A-1B).

Regarding claim 10, Cohen further discloses, wherein the wireless sensor includes a non-volatile storage device for storing a serial number associated with the sensor (see col. 4, lines 54-59).

Regarding claim 11, Cohen further discloses wherein the non-volatile storage device further stores functional parameters for the sensor front end (see Fig. 2).

Regarding claim 12, Cohen further discloses wherein the serial number forms a part of the registration data (see col. 3, lines 49-55).

Regarding claim 13, Cohen further discloses, wherein the functional parameters for the sensor device are transmitted along with the registration data see col. 4, lines 54-61).

Regarding claims 38 and 39, Cohen's teaching of transmitting a command signal from a particular remote control transmitter a Learn Mode such that a receiver is programmed to receive and store a unique code (see col. 1, line 49 to col. 2, line 6), inherently reads on the wireless device comprises a primary channel transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving secure primary transmission from the wireless device and wherein the wireless device further comprises a registration channel and wherein the controller is capable of receiving the registration from the wireless device.

Regarding claim 54, Cohen further discloses wherein the wireless device further comprises an IR transmitter and wherein the controller is capable of receiving IR transmissions from the wireless device (see col. 3, lines 59-64).



Regarding claim 55, Cohen further discloses wherein in the discovery mode the wireless device transmits the registration data via the IR transmitter to the controller (see col. 3, lines 52-58).

7. Claims 31-37, 40, 68, 69 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen as applied to claims 1 and 52 above, and further in view of Waggamon et al. (6,049,289).

Regarding claim 31, Cohen fails to disclose wherein the data transmission includes a synchronization pulse, wherein the synchronization pulse is located at the start of each data transmission.

Waggamon discloses a remote controlled garage door opening system which has a learning mode and an operating mode and includes a transmitter having an initial synchronization value which is sent to a receiver in the learn mode (see col. 5, lines 15-50).

Regarding claims 32-37 and 68-70, Cohen teaches wherein the conversion process utilizes the changes in the rising points, the falling points, and the lengths and pulses and spaces in the command signal to convert the command signal to the unique code stored in the memory (see col. 7, lines 5-38). Cohen as modified by Waggamon fails synchronization pulse comprises at least one ON bit and at least one OFF bit, the synchronization pulse comprises two ON bits and one OFF bit, wherein the synchronization pulse comprises at least one ON bit and at least one OFF bit or the synchronization pulse comprises two ON bits and one OFF bit wherein the controller resynchronizes at the trailing edge of the at least one ON bit or wherein the

controller resynchronizes at the trailing edge of the second ON bit as set forth in claims 32-37 and 61-66 respectively. However since Cohen teaches using the changes in the rising points, the falling points, and the lengths and pulses and spaces in the command signal to convert the command signal to the unique code stored in the memory and Waggamon teaches the transmitter being initially programmed with an initial synchronization value, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to compose the synchronization value of in any form such as the inclusion of ON bits and OFF bits as well as resynchronizing as required by circuit and system constraints in order to prevent unauthorized access or code grabbing as taught by Cohen and Waggamon.

Regarding claim 40, Cohen further discloses wherein the data that allows the controller to operate the wireless device includes parameters, device descriptors, and rules associated with the operation of the wireless device (see col. 7, lines 5-19).

8. Claim 66 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Cohen as applied to claim 63 above, and further in view of Bruckert (5,822,359).

Cohen fails to teach wherein the at least one of the registration transmissions include a circular redundancy check transmission.

Bruckert teaches a system for coherent communication in which a registration message includes the use of cyclical redundant code (CRC), (see col. 6, lines 19-38).

It would therefore have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide use of CRC in the system of Cohen in order to ensure proper verification of the identity of wireless devices.

***Allowable Subject Matter***

9. Claims 20-30, and 63-65 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Regarding claims 20 and 60, the prior art of record fails to teach wherein one of the registration data transmissions comprises a first signature transmission for identifying that the subsequent transmissions are registration transmissions.

Regarding claims 30, and 67, the prior art of record fails to teach or fairly suggest a method for registering and authenticating a wireless device that include the use of at least one transmission of registration data includes at least nine transmissions comprising a first signature transmission, a first serial number transmission, a first data transmission, a second serial number transmission, a third serial number transmission, a second data transmission, a second signature transmission, a first circular redundancy check transmission, and a second circular redundancy check transmission.

***Conclusion***

10. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Heep (5,194,978) discloses a remote controller capable of learning and later transmitting infrared signals in four different modes.

Waggamon et al. (6,667,684) discloses a remote control system for opening and closing a garage door.

Soenen et al. (5,471,668) discloses a combined transceiver integrated circuit with learn mode.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Charles Appiah whose telephone number is 703 305-4772. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 7:30AM-5:00PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Marsha Banks-Harold can be reached on 703 305-4379. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

CA  
August 21, 2004

  
**CHARLES APPIAH**  
**PRIMARY EXAMINER**